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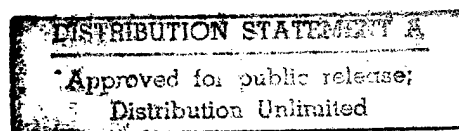
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9 September 1985

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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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9 September 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV MEETS LUXEMBOURG CP LEADER URBANY

AU191344 Sofia BTA in English 1201 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 19 (BTA)--Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met today Mr. Rene Urbany, leader of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the tasks on the eve of the 13th Congress of the party, as well as with the Bulgarian peaceful foreign policy in Europe and in the world, with the efforts of the P.R. of Bulgaria for denuclearization of the Balkans and turning them into a region of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation.

Mr. Rene Urbany spoke about the activity of the Luxembourg Communist Party in defence of the immediate interests of the working people and for unfolding of the antiwar movement in the country. He commended highly the successes of the Bulgarian people in all spheres of life and denounced the slanderous campaign of the reactionary imperialist forces against Bulgaria.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Rene Urbany reiterated the willingness of the BCP and the LCP to continue to develop and intensify their traditional relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the benefit of the fruitful cooperation between the Bulgarian and Luxembourg peoples, to continue to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, also took part in the meeting.

CSO: 2200/187

BULGARIA

TANCHEV RECEIVES VISITING BELGIAN POLITICIAN

AU091726 Sofia BTA in English 1609 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA)--The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Chris Amsons, member of the Political Buro of the Belgium's Christian Social Party (CVP) [as received] /Flemish Wing/ and organizing director of the Belgian Agrarian Union (Borenbond), who is visiting here at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for the further promotion of contacts between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the CVP and Borenbond, which can help activate and broaden Bulgaro-Belgian relations and economic cooperation. Emphasis was laid on Bulgaria's peaceful policy and the contribution of this country and of State Council President Todor Zhivkov to the good-neighbour relations and cooperation in the Balkans, as well as to the realization of the idea to denuclearize the region.

It was noted that the prevention of a nuclear war and halting the arms race are the top priorities at this stage. Both sides were unanimous that honest dialogue and a realistic approach play a significant role in consolidating peaceful co-existence.

CSO: 2200/187

BULGARIA

BTA REPORTS FILIPOV, TIKHONOV KREMLIN SPEECHES

LD100847 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 10 (BTA correspondent)--Yesterday the Soviet Government gave a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of the Bulgarian guests led by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the luncheon Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mr Grisha Filipov made short speeches.

"We assess your visit to Moscow and our meeting today as an integral part of the wide ranging and multifaceted work done by the Central Committees of our parties and by the governments of the two countries for uniting the efforts of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in carrying out the important tasks of building socialism and Communism," said Mr Nikolay Tikhonov.

"With every passing year our contacts become ever more varied and closer, of an ever increasing importance for both countries. The first priority continues to be the utilization of the untapped resources available in this field, a maximum increase in the efficiency of our cooperation on the basis of techno-scientific progress and deepening the socialist economic integration," he stressed.

"The long-term programme on the promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period up to the year 2000, recently signed by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Todor Zhivkov, opens up favourable prospects in this sphere, along with the comprehensive resolutions adopted by the CMEA member countries at their economic summit and at the 40th CMEA session in Warsaw," Mr Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out.

"The policy of the Soviet Union, of Bulgaria and of the other brotherly socialist countries," he said, "is a policy of peaceful construction. That is why, as far as international affairs are concerned, our efforts are channelled chiefly into the removal of the nuclear catastrophe threat, into the maintenance and the comprehensive consolidation of peace.

"A crucial factor in our collective efforts towards these noble goals matching the interests of all peoples is the all-round strengthening of the cohesion

among the socialist community countries and of their fraternal unity," Mr Nikolay Tikhonov emphasized.

In reply Mr Grisha Filipov said that this meeting, the spirit and the content of the talks held reaffirm the strengthen and the depth of the friendship binding the Communist Parties and the fraternal peoples of the two countries.

"As a result of the talks," Mr Grisha Filipov said, "we have managed to clear up and solve a number of important problems in coordinating our plans for the next five-year period. A large step forward has been taken in the implementation of the provisions of the long-term programme on the promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the period up to the year 2000.

"We are very glad," Mr Grisha Filipov went on to say, "that our parties hold identical views on the main points of the development of contemporary socialism. We attach great importance to the role of techno-scientific progress, to the means of its further advancement and encouragement, to the improvement of the economic mechanism of advanced socialism, to the promotion of the planning principle as a basic premise in the construction of socialism.

"This identity of positions provides excellent grounds for the further deepening of our interaction and cooperation both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis within the CMEA," Mr Grisha Filipov said.

Further on he stressed that the BCP and Bulgaria's Government are firmly committed to their support for the line of the Soviet leadership on the international scene. Mr Grisha Filipov called the latest initiative on suspending nuclear-weapon tests, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, "exceedingly important."

The active participation of the BCP and Bulgaria in the common struggle for peace and the assertion of the peaceful coexistence principles, led by the socialist community and by the USSR in the first place, is evidenced in the number of initiatives and concrete steps taken under the direct guidance of Mr Todor Zhivkov, aimed at the denuclearisation of the Balkans, as well as in Bulgaria's active contacts within the framework of the unified coordinated line to which the brotherly countries adhere on the international scene.

CSO: 2200/187

BULGARIA

ARMY DAILY ON 1885 WAR AGAINST SERBIA

AU081001 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian of 7 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Andrey Pantev entitled "Recognition of National Maturity" and published under the rubric "100 Years Since the Unification and the Serbian-Bulgarian War."

Pantev begins his article with a lengthy review of the 1885 unification of the Principality of Bulgaria and the southeast province of Eastern Rumelia, and particularly of the international diplomatic reaction and moves caused by it, and concludes:

"While the debates on the unification issues were dragging fruitlessly at the Istanbul conference, there suddenly occurred an event which forced a dramatic turning point in the diplomatic history of Bulgaria's unification. On 2 November King Milan's Serbia treacherously declared war on its Slav neighbor country, which had meanwhile launched operations against Turkey, the historical enemy of Balkan Slavs. The Bulgarians' unexpected but brilliant victory in a fratricidal war forced upon them 'amazed Europe,' in Engels' words. The Bulgarian Government skillfully made diplomatic capital out of the courage and valor of the Bulgarian arms. The uncompromising idea of the impossibility of separating the two Bulgarian provinces was born out of the trials of war.

"A peace treaty which defeated Serbia was signed in Bucharest in March 1886, under whose terms the Bulgarian Government failed to receive any compensation whatsoever for the aggression that had been committed. But there could be no more talk about non-recognition of the unification. The whole of Europe, having witnessed the Bulgarian victory in that war between generals and captains, insisted upon international recognition of the act of unification. The so-called Top Khane Act was signed in Istanbul in April 1886, being a conditional victory by diplomacy and an unconditional triumph for the Bulgarian people!

"A historic proof of maturity, backed by self-denial and daring, was offered before the eyes of a skeptical Europe, which had become used to looking upon the Bulgarians as defenseless victims during recent uprising and conspiracies. This marked the end of a deliberate myth about the political immaturity of the Bulgarian nation, a myth born in West Europe and forever buried there!"

CSO: 2200/187

BULGARIA

NEW MULTIPURPOSE SHIP DUE FOR COMMISSIONING

AU161444 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Aug 85 p 1

["Our Correspondent" Yordan Aleksandrov report: "Unlimited Cruising Range"]

[Text] The latest ship for the Bulgarian Merchant Marine shipping line--the 15,000-ton "Geo Milev" multipurpose ship--will be festively commissioned this afternoon at the Varna Sea Port.

It is the third in a series of 15,000-ton multipurpose ships intended for the transportation of various types of bulk cargo, citrus fruit, light vehicles, agricultural machines, containers, 20 refrigerated containers with independent supply systems, and other packaged cargo.

The ship is fitted with powerful lifting equipment which makes it independent of harbor facilities.

The new vessel is of the A-1 type, thus capable of cruising for up to 60 days independently over an unlimited range, as well as of sailing in broken ice thanks to the anti-ice reinforcement of its hull. The ship's engine room can operate without a maintenance watch for up to 16 hours a day. It is also fitted with modern radar equipment, a terminal for satellite radio communications, and a satellite navigation receiver, while one of its radar systems is specially fitted to track oncoming ships and ships sailing in parallel.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 August 1985 reported that the Bulgarian Merchant Marine "has acquired" the new ship, and that "in the next few days it will sail on its maiden voyage to the Bolivian [as heard] port of (Sfax)."]

CSO: 2200/187

BULGARIA

ANNIVERSARY OF ASEN-PETUR INSURRECTION MARKED

AU190854 [Editorial Report] Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 15 August, on page 3, carries a 800-word article by Konstantin Mechev, senior scientific associate of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, entitled "The Tripple Sacrifice." The article deals with the 800th anniversary of the insurrection of the three brothers Asen, Petur, and Kaloyan against Byzantium. The 1185 insurrection had ended in 1187 "with a written treaty with Byzantium." Subsequently, "for almost 20 years the ancient Bulgarian ethnic territory had been almost completely liberated. However, during this short period the three brothers laid down their lives in the foundations of the new kingdom."

The article analyzes the three brothers' origins, citing various historic sources to prove their royal parentage. Among other things, the article quotes a letter from Pope Innocent III to the Hungarian King Emerich IV, according to which the brothers had conquered the land according to "their patrimony." Konstantin Mechev interprets this in the following manner: "The concept 'patrimony' has a rich significance, but first of all it includes the idea of the primary government based on parentage." Mechev also analyses the burial places of the brothers in a further effort to prove their royal descent.

In conclusion he draws parallels between the three brothers and Khan Asparukh, and points out: "With the tragic-epic death the three brothers are real descendants, of the great Khan. Even with the sound of his name Asen reminds one of the founder's clan. In fact, he himself was a founder, nine centuries later, and under different historic circumstances. Asen, Petur, and Kaloyan have died, but as it usually is in the people's myths and legends, their giant shadows rove even today over the rocks of Tsarevets and Trapezitsa, and especially near the so beautifully restored St. Dimitur Church, where in the fall of 1185 they had called upon the Bulgarian people to fight for their liberation."

CSO: 2200/187

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT--Varna, July (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received today the Indonesian parliamentary delegation, which is currently on a visit in Bulgaria, headed by Dr Harjanto Samodisastro [spelling as received], deputy chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly. The talks centered on the bilateral relations and the struggle of the peoples in defence of world peace. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 24 Jul 85 AU]

ZHIVKOV BOOK PUBLISHED--The Partizdat Publishing House has released a book under the title "'The Road of Helsinki': A Road of Peace and Security" containing selected speeches and statements by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, as a tie-in with the 10th anniversary of the signature of the Final Act. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 25 Jul 85 AU]

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Jose Coz Botteri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to our country, gave a cocktail party at the "Sofia" Hotel to mark the country's national day. Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; deputy ministers; senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and representatives of business circles attended the party. Chiefs and members of staff of diplomatic missions accredited to our country were also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 85]

BOZHINOV AT CELEBRATIONS--Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of supplies, attended the 26 July opening ceremony of festivities to mark the 60th anniversary of the uprising and escape of 43 communists and Komsomol members from the island of Sveta Anastasia, which are taking place in Burgas. [Summary] [Sofia RABOTNICHEKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 85 p 6 AU]

YORDANOV, SOVIET VISITOR--Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, received 26 July Professor Yuriy Grigorovich, people's artist of the USSR and chairman of the Permanent Dance Commission under the UNESCO International Theater Institute. [Summary] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 85 p 6 AU]

STANISHEV RETURNS FROM WARSAW--The party Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which was in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, has returned from Warsaw. At the capital's airport the delegation was met by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and senior staffers of the Central Committee. Jan Gajda, charge d'affaires and ad interim at the Polish Embassy in our country, was also present. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 85 p 6 AU]

HOFFMANN MEETS BULGARIA'S DYULGEROV--Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], met in Karlovy Vary on 29 July Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. Dyulgerov is vacationing in the CSSR. The two "assessed the realization of the conclusions of the joint deliberations of the secretariats of the URO and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and the typical tasks of the international trade union movement." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

TV PROGRAMS' RECEPTION--The buildup of the CSSR TV's first program has been concluded and can be received by 98.9 percent of the population. A total of 75.9 percent of the population can receive the second program. "However, the pace of the buildup of the second program does not correspond to the demands of our viewers." To cover the CSSR with the signal of the second program completely 17 additional transmitters and "not a small number" of relay stations remain to be built. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALTA--Ivan Katrandzhiev, newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malta, presented his credentials to Malta's President Agatha Barbara. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 85 p 6 AU]

SWISS AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Andre Coigny, Switzerland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, yesterday gave a reception on the occasion of his country's national day. The reception, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; deputy ministers; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; scientific, artistic, and cultural figures; and representatives of business circles. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to our country were also present. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

YORDANOV IN BURGAS--Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, visited the Ropotamo international children's creative ecological complex. [Summary] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 85 p 8 AU]

URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Carlos A. Duarte Uruguay's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, in connection with his final departure. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 85 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Kostadin Lyutov, republican chief prosecutor, and Jozef Zyta, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic, yesterday signed in Varna a cooperation agreement between the prosecutor's offices of the two fraternal countries. The document was elaborated on the basis of the legal assistance treaty between Bulgaria and Poland, regulates the forms and ways of joint cooperation and contacts between the prosecutor's offices, and will help strengthen the friendship between our peoples. Wladyslaw Napieraj, Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, was present at the signing. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 85 p 6 AU]

NEW FERRY BOAT LINE TO USSR--Burgas, 6 Aug (BTA)--The Bulgarian ferry boat "Tsarevets" with Captain Zhivkov Gavrilov made its first voyage on the new Burgas-Poti (USSR) line. This is a fresh step in the widening of the ferry boat lines in the Black Sea and it creates greater possibilities for developing combined shipments between Europe and Asia. The excellent organisation which was set up among the Soviet and Bulgarian transport teams enabled them to carry out their first shipment according to the planned schedule. The new ferry boat line between Burgas and Poti will make it possible to cover the great stance via the most effective sea route. This will increase the efficiency of the transport activities of the "Transport International Routier" economic organisation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 6 Aug 85 AU]

TANCHEV, POLISH VISITOR--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Jan Lis, secretary of the ZSL Main Auditing Commission, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. A conversation was held on the development of the traditional ties between the two fraternal peasants' parties, which for more than three decades have actively contributed to the deepening of Bulgarian-Polish relations. [Excerpt] [Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 11 Aug 85 p 1 AU]

ZHIVKOV CONDOLENCES ON JAL CRASH--Sofia, 13 Aug (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov has sent a message to Emperor Hirohito of Japan in connection with the grievous aircraft crash which has taken a heavy death toll. The message extends sincerest sympathies to the families of the victims. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 13 Aug 85]

BALEV MEETS CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER--On 17 August Comrade Milko Balev met Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and foreign minister of Cape Verde, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Milko Balev and Silvino da Luz briefed each other on the two parties' activities and

exchanged opinions on topical international issues. They confirmed the two parties' mutual willingness to further develop relations and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 Aug 85]

BBC APPOINTMENTS--London: Labor Party MP George Foulkes declared that the independence of the BBC radio and television company is an illusion intended to deceive the public. In connection with the strike of journalists and technical personnel against the decision not to broadcast a documentary on the complicated situation in northern Ireland the BBC leadership admitted that the appointment of employees of this company is under the control of [se kontrolira] the British secret services. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 85]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Moscow, 19 Aug (BTA)--On 19 August Eduard Shevarnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, TASS reports. A talk on bilateral relations and topical international issues took place. As doyen of the diplomatic corps in Moscow, Dimitur Zhulev congratulated Eduard Shevarnadze on his appointment as USSR minister of foreign affairs. Eduard Shevarnadze expressed gratitude for the congratulations. The talk took place in the spirit of fraternal friendship and cooperation, characteristic of Bulgarian-USSR relations. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Aug 85 p 5]

CSO: 2200/187

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT BY IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

LD161424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] A press statement was adopted at the close of the official visit to the CSSR by Tariq 'Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

The statement notes that the Iraqi representative was received by Gustav Husak, the President of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the Federal Government. The interest of both sides in continuing efforts to develop relations between both friendly countries was confirmed.

During talks with the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Iraqi guest gave a detailed explanation of the Iraq-Iran war, and all initiatives being attempted by the UN Security Council, the Non-aligned Countries' movement and the Islamic Conference Organization to end this tragic conflict. He also related the way in which Iraq envisages an end to the war and the arrival at a complex, just and honorable solution in harmony with the UN Charter and International Law.

The Czechoslovak side confirmed its principled standpoint, demanding an immediate end to the war and the achievement of a final solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the continuation of which is only favorable to those interested in a further increase of tension and the creation of conditions for their interference in the internal affairs of the states of the area.

The press statement also notes that Bohuslav Chnoupek and Tariq 'Aziz expressed themselves in favor of a complete and just solution to the Near East problem. The way to achieve such a solution is to call an international conference, with equal rights participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Iraq condemned Israeli aggression against the Lebanese people, and they expressed themselves in favor of a complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli units from the occupied south of Lebanon. They expressed serious concern over the tense international situation, further complicated by the continuing efforts of militarist forces who wish to disrupt the military strategic balance in the world and to escalate arming both on earth and in space.

Minister Chnoupek gave a detailed account of initiatives from socialist countries for reducing international tension, limiting rearmament, and achieving disarmament.

At the close of the press statement, both sides condemned the repressive measures and policy of aggression of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, and they emphasized the growing importance of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for averting the threat of war and achieving disarmament.

CSO: 2400/563

SHORTCOMINGS IN POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION VIEWED

AU201028 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Aug 85 p 2

[Jan Medved article in the "We Comment" Column: "The Most Demanding Institution"]

[Excerpts] At the end of last June the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee adopted a resolution aimed at raising the standard and effectiveness of the work of the Marxism-Leninism Evening Universities, and approved the principles governing the work of the Marxism-Leninism Even Universities. The party agencies have already begun putting the two documents into effect because the new teaching year of these most demanding institutions in the system of the party education begins on 1 September. [passage omitted]

The resolution to raise the standard and effectiveness of the universities' work states: "One has to pay attention to further improving the theoretical standard, the methods of teaching and the study of individual disciplines, and to forming the student's abilities to utilize the results of the study in practice."

An indisputable fact is that a considerable part of the universities' graduates did not succeed in fully utilizing the acquired theoretical knowledge in practical life, in ideopolitical activity, in work collectives, among non-party members, and when encountering various problems and incorrect views. Among recent graduates one also finds those who do not always succeed in analyzing present-day social phenomena from correct party positions. Some graduates only reproduce the knowledge acquired, they are not capable of utilizing it sufficiently in political work. Therefore, in studying Marxism-Leninism, the foremost task is to concentrate attention more markedly on acquiring its methodological functions in cognitive [poznavaci] and reformatory [pretvarujici] activity. A close link between graduates and practice with study being done during one's working time provides the possibility of assessing in parallel the results of study and comparing them with views, stances, convictions, and the student's ability to utilize the acquired theoretical and political knowledge. However, it shows that full use is not being made of this opportunity. This harms matters, and the resolution also notes that some party agencies and organizations do not fully appreciate the oneness of study, and political and work activity. [passage omitted]

The resolution and the adopted principles outline the clear direction and objective that must be achieved: The political enlightenment and educational activity of the Marxism-Leninism Evening Universities must be, as of the new teaching year, directed and realized in such a way as to result in students transforming their acquired theoretical and political knowledge into a firm communist conviction and an active attitude toward life. [passage omitted]

CSO: 2400/563

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR DAILY BLAMES THATCHER FOR BBC 'FIASCO'

AU081004 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 Aug 85 p 2

[Jan Getler commentary in the "Under the Magnifying Glass" column: "Margaret and the BBC"]

[Text] A few days ago the inhabitants of an old monarchy were able to convince themselves of what the celebrated British "democracy" looks like in practice. The BBC television corporation made a film in the occupied Northern Irish province about the views of the local political opposition on a complicated problem. Prominent representatives of the Catholic minority, which is fighting against British hegemony in Ulster, were to have featured in the program. For instance, Martin McGuinness, who was even a properly elected deputy to the North Irish provincial assembly and is an activist of the Sin Fein political party, was to have been given an opportunity to speak. When the "iron lady"--Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher--was told about this, she banged on the table. Through the Home Secretary she simply ordered the television company not to screen the film. The order was allegedly so emphatic and serious that the BBC management immediately shoved the film into a drawer. True, Thatcher's step did not pass without an echo. More than 300 BBC employees declared a 1-day protest strike for this Wednesday [7 August]; moreover, they were also joined by the editors of ITV television and many dailies. The strike was also supported by the officials of the journalists' trade union. And matters did not stop at the indignation and protest of the editors alone. The political opposition is sharply criticizing Thatcher's intervention, stressing its concern about "freedom of expression" in the country--as the leader of the Labor Party, Gerald Kaufman, expressed it. And the representative of the National Council of Human Rights frankly stated that this was a clear case of censorship. The well-known daily THE GUARDIAN asked, and wondered, how the government could conceal from the British general public the views of people who represent a significant political group in Northern Ireland. Well, the proclaimed independence of the British communications media, all the pompous words about freedom of expression and the "possibilities" of the British democracy, have suffered a proper fiasco. They have truly remained mere declarations.

CSO: 2400/559

U.S. RESPONSE TO USSR MORATORIUM PROPOSAL 'NEGATIVE'

LD301012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The new Soviet initiative--the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing--is addressed to all nuclear powers. However, it is principally a challenge for the American White House to respond to it. Our permanent correspondent Vladimir Solecky telephoned to report on the response to this initiative in the United States.

[Begin Solecky recording] The unilateral pledge by the USSR to halt nuclear weapons testing for 6 months and Michail Gorbachev's invitation to the United States to join in this move provoked a relatively speedy response from the White House. Unfortunately, just as has been the case in other Soviet peace initiatives, the position of Reagan's Government is negative in this case too. When justifying this rejection, the White House spokesman as well as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in his statement made in Helsinki, referred to the fact that such a pledge is difficult to monitor. At the same time it is common knowledge that with the achievements of modern seismography this represents no problem whatsoever. As the Americans do not want to be left holding the ball on their own, the White House attempted to repeat President Reagan's formal proposal to exchange inspection teams, to carry out on the spot inspections of nuclear tests. Even those observers who comment on these moves as a propaganda contest of both powers admit that the declaration of a moratorium on nuclear testing will represent in the eyes of the world public, the best evidence for the Soviet representatives during the next stage of negotiations of the Soviet Union's sincere intentions in the sphere of nuclear arms reduction and in the sphere of relaxing international tension overall.
[end recording]

CSO: 2400/559

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY NOTES CEMA INTEREST IN COOPERATION WITH EEC

AU081114 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Milan Smolik: "CEMA in Favor of Developing Cooperation With the EEC; Reopening of Talks"]

[Text] One of the typical features of international economic relations is the effort made by the CEMA socialist countries to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with the capitalist states--a cooperation based on equality and trust and free of any and all discrimination. That is why the secretary general of the CEMA Executive Committee recently formulated in written form a proposal to the chairman of the Commission of European Communities to conduct negotiations and develop cooperation between the CEMA and the EEC. This would eliminate the anomalous situation whereby two large economic communities--which are, moreover, neighbors, and which group together the states of one continent--do not at present maintain any official mutual relations.

Not only the fact that the two communities represent almost half of the world's national income speaks in favor of resolving EEC-CEMA relations by means of an agreement, but also the data on the development of the mutual trade exchange. Last year their value reached the sum of 56.3 billion European Currency Units (ECU), that means 15 percent more than in the preceding year. At the same time the value of the CEMA countries' exports increased merely 4.6 percent. As a comparison, last year the trade exchange between the CSSR and the EEC amounted to ECU3.74 billion, which equals approximately \$2.8 billion; at the same time our export value increased 13 percent, compared with the preceding year, and the import value to the CSSR increased 12 percent.

This is not the first time that the countries of the socialist community have come out with a proposal that contacts be established and cooperation developed between CEMA and the EEC. Already 13 years ago CEMA voiced an initiative to establish businesslike contacts between the two groupings, which do have an equal objective foundation--the increased tendency to internationalize economic life, which depends on the development production forces--but which are totally different in their socioeconomic content, from which there also follows the basic difference of their goals and the forms and methods of integration they use. The first talks took place in 1972; however, they were scarcely constructive on the side of the EEC, which had considerable

respect for NATO orders. Whereas CEMA's approach was based on equality and trust, at that time the EEC followed the line of discrimination, both in trade and in economic contacts with the countries of the socialist community. The EEC prevented a sensible development of the dialogue that was aimed at adjusting relations between the two organizations by means of a treaty, as was proposed by the CEMA; and urged merely the conclusion of an agreement with a limited significance, which would not even enable the establishment of a mixed commission or any other consultative body. In 1978 the mutual contacts reached their peak when the delegations of the two communities met in Brussels and in Moscow; but in the end the relations again came to a deadlock. Formally this was because the two sides could not agree on the text of the skeleton agreement between the EEC and CEMA; but in reality the talks were the victim of the cooling-off of relations between East and West that was then taking place.

The individual West European states are interested in developing trade with the East; the deep economic crisis, with its millions of unemployed, is forcing them to look for new possibilities for selling their wares. However, with regard to the official EEC-CEMA relations the political observers are still signaling a continuing perplexity in the headquarters of the West European "ten" in Brussels. And this despite the fact that the summit conference of the West European "ten" in Milan accepted the initiative of CEMA's Executive Committee, and that the Commission of European Communities was instructed to study the proposals of the socialist countries. The EEC has only now reacted officially to the letter dispatched by CEMA's Executive Committee, with a document which expresses the formal willingness of the West European grouping to reopen the dialogue with CEMA; but at the same time the community demands that CEMA explain in greater detail its ideas on the contents of a possible agreement between the two economic groupings. So far one can state only one thing: the first step has been made toward eliminating the existing anomaly.

CSO: 2400/559

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO ON ALCOHOLISM DANGERS

AU131506 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 August 1985 on page 3 carries a 1,600-word article by Dalibor Macha entitled "For Heaven's Sake, What Do You Want...?" Using Roznov pod Radhostem, an industrial town of 16,000 in North Moravia as an example, the article discusses "problems with alcohol around us."

The article starts by describing the scene in a pub near the town's Tesla factory on a Tuesday in July at 9 am. As the author observes, the 60 people in the "packed" pub were all dressed in blue overalls or other work clothes and were all drinking beer or brandy. Some of them had been sitting there since 6 am, the pub's opening hours, he says.

Macha continues by interviewing Rostislav Dlabaj, the chief inspector of the Tesla factory, on the problem of alcoholism. Dlabaj says that last year about 60 Tesla employees were "apprehended trying to smuggle alcohol to work or because of drunkenness on the job." One-third of them were reportedly young people under 30 and in two cases, alcohol was even responsible for the death of young Tesla employees. In the first half of 1985, Dlabaj continues, 38 people were apprehended for the same offense and one employee died when he "froze to death as a result of drunkenness." Dlabaj admits, however, that the extent of drinking at the workplace far exceeds the official figures.

Macha goes on to criticize the "benevolence" of enterprise managers toward alcoholic excesses in the factory. He notes that only 7 cases of drunkenness at work were reported by supervisors last year and that most culprits get away with a reprimand. "Disciplinary measures" were applied in only 16 cases last year, he says, and in only 3 cases was the drunkard sent home and treated as absent. This "benevolence," says the author, is accountable for the fact that an "almost frivolous irresponsibility has developed in people's minds regarding their attitude toward alcohol."

Urging more rigid steps against the consumption of alcohol at work, Macha then cites the pertinent article of the Penal Code, which treats this offense as a violation of safety regulations and foresees prison sentences of up to 1 year, fines, and other "corrective measures." He also mentions a request on the Tesla director that the City National Committee in Roznov ban sales of higher-grade beer and other alcoholic beverages before 11 am on workdays.

Macha continues by inserting two more scenes from the life of Roznov. In the first scene, he observes groups of drunkards passing through the streets of the town in late evening hours; in the second scene--observed in a local supermarket--he describes the large quantities of beer and "hard" drinks disappearing from the shelves. He also points out, that Roznov still does not have a "house of culture" and that the town's only cinema must "compete against" 16 pubs.

In concluding, Macha says: "Many people who I met in Roznov were unanimous in saying: 'For heaven's sake, what do you want? Elsewhere people drink as well.' Certainly, people elsewhere drink as well. But is alcoholism a matter which we can pass off with a wave of the hand, without showing concern? Surely, this is not the case."

CSO: 2400/559

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

U.S. INVITATION TO USSR--The United States: The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, has announced that the U.S. Government has invited the USSR to send its observers to the nuclear firing range in Nevada where they can watch the next U.S. nuclear weapons test. Speakes described this invitation as far-reaching and stated that it demonstrates the Reagan government's willingness to achieve a [word indistinct] agreement on nuclear arms reduction. However, TASS has emphasized that the only purpose is to divert attention from the fact that the U.S. Government wants to legalize these tests and does not want to reach an agreement on the vital questions of the reduction of the arms buildup. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 Jul 85]

ORDER OF REPUBLIC PRESENTED--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of the Republic to Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of his 60th birthday for long years of active service in the internal political and foreign political spheres. The high state distinction, together with a congratulations letter by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, was presented at Hrzan Palace in Prague today by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. The letter praises the life-long political and public activity of Bohuslav Chnoupek and expresses thanks for his dedicated work in significant party and state posts, above all in implementing the foreign policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state. Present during the festive act were Deputy Federal Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Jaromir Obzina, and Svatopluk Potac; Michal Stefanak, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other officials. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 8 Aug 85]

IRANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER ARRIVES--A government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ghalam Reza Shafe'i, minister of industries, arrived in Prague today. During their week-long visit they will have talks with Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and leading representatives of other sectors about the possibility of expanding trade and economic cooperation. The Irani delegation will also visit some manufacturing plants. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 10 Aug 85]

ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS WITH FRG---Carl-Dieter Spranger, Parliamentary State Secretary of the FRG Ministry of Interior, and a group of ecology experts, who arrived in Prague on 29 July, were received the same day by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR Minister of Fuels and Power, and by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the talk's agenda were issues concerning environmental problems and the possibilities of bilateral cooperation.
[Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES DISCUSSED--Possibilities of a CSSR-FRG cooperation in environmental issues were discussed in Prague on 30 July by Karel Nutil, Deputy Chairman of the CSSR State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, and Carl-Dieter Spranger. They briefed one another about the current most topical problems of their countries in the sphere of ecology and the objectives of measures undertaken in the ecological sphere. "They expressed the conviction that mutually advantageous cooperation can contribute to a considerable acceleration of research work concentrating on the protection of the environment. Spheres of anticipated cooperation were delineated at the talks." [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2400/563

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

MILITARY ACADEMY AWARDS--A diploma award ceremony was held today for students of the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy. This year, for the first time, Soviet and Polish officers also received training at the academy. In his festive address, Major General Sandor Simon, commander of the academy, said that since last year, officers had been able to take part in organized scientific training at the academy and to acquire diplomas reflecting that training. At present, several officers pursued their research studies with the help of scholarships. At the end of the ceremony, the order of the day of the minister of defense was read. Afterwards, Colonel General Istvan Olah [minister of defense] presented special promotions and diplomas of distinction to the best students. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Jul 85]

CSO: 2500/496

POLAND

SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS FINAL MEETING OF SESSION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Text] This term's final session of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council began solemnly. The Council members received congratulations from the Sejm Presidium for their 3 years of intensive work. The Sejm Deputy Marshal, Zbigniew Gertych, emphasized that the existence of the Council contributed to a further democratization of our lives and expanded the circle of joint responsibility for the governing of our country.

During the session of the Council, the Sejm Marshal, Stanislaw Gucwa, thanking the members of the consultative and advisory body nominated by the 8th Sejm, recalled that the Council proved the sense of its existence in a short time. He recalled the great contribution to its work by its first chairman, deputy Jan Szczepanski.

The Council facilitated the confrontation of the planned government decisions with the social opinions of the working people of various milieus. Stanislaw Gucwa expressed the opinion that the 9th Sejm would likely consider it necessary to appoint a new Socioeconomic Council. This future council ought to be assured of the possibility of a direct presentation of its opinions at the forum of the Sejm and in Sejm commissions.

On behalf of the government and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner expressed words of appreciation and sincere thanks to the Council members. He stated that by analyzing the proposed solutions and by its insightful discussion, the Council many a time helped considerably in solving various problems undertaken by the government. The discussions of the Council were often difficult and controversial, and thus valuable to the consultative body.

Those solemn accents did not dominate, however, over the course of the Council's final session, particularly because the topic of the session was an evaluation of the "Report on the Realization of the Economic Reform in 1984." It also took a position on the decree regarding the adjustment of the regulations of some laws defining the functioning of the economy to the conditions and needs of the country's further socioeconomic development.

When evaluating the realization and implementation of the economic reform, formulating an opinion on this issue, and emphasizing the society's

reception of the reform, the Council considered the national economy's restoration of the capacity for an expanded reproduction of the national income to be of the greatest importance. Many factors influence, of course, the economic renewal taking place in many branches and the progress in the stabilization of sociopolitical life; among them, the principles and mechanisms of the reform exert a significant impact on the course of real economic processes.

Noting the above, the Council at the same time maintained its previously proclaimed position that socioeconomic progress was nevertheless delayed in relation to possibilities and social expectations.

Beside new solutions resulting from the reform there occurred, according to the Council, an excess of the elements of the old model of governing, particularly in the patterns of conduct particular to that model. The Council pointed out the lack of a sufficiently strong system of incentives which would exert effective economic pressure on the increase of production, utilization of manpower, savings of materials, and lowering of costs. The reform, it was said at the session, did not embrace sufficiently the function and role of the regional level of government, which ought to have a great influence on the effectiveness of social initiatives and on the local resources in the shaping of the conditions of the population's livelihood.

The Council expressed the opinion that both in 1984 and in the previous years, there was lack of an energetic economic policy that would aim at the restoration of the market balance. The increase in market production was lower in comparison with the total production assumed in the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. Moreover, there remained the phenomenon of the population's income over and above the planned quota, which often had its source in wage raises and income regulation unconnected with work results. This led to the annulment of the effects of price regulation.

The Council saw as particularly dangerous the "softening" of the rules of the economic game by an increase of various arbitrary or pseudosystemic benefits. It worked against monetary stabilization and the policy of hard money.

The Council found the state's financial situation to be still difficult. Therefore the Council asserted that besides an activation of the reform instruments influencing the economy--by the same token on behalf of the budget--society ought to be made more aware of the fact that an unbalanced budget caused inflation and economic difficulties.

With regard to the draft of the statute on the adjustment of the regulations of some laws defining the functioning of the economy to the conditions and needs of the country's further socioeconomic development, the Council believed that the draft did not meet expectations. Many just theses and proposals of solutions included in the study of the government plenipotentiary on the reform were not reflected in the proposed legal changes and did not simplify some of the solutions that had been criticized. The Council accepted with approval the information of the government plenipotentiary on the reform, Prof

Zdzislaw Sadowski, concerning the government's amendment on the transformation of the PFAZ [State Enterprise Activization Fund] into a tax. In place of the current PFAZ payments, there would be a tax on above-the-norm wages.

Also on Thursday, the 18th of this month, this term's final session of the Socioeconomic Council's party team took place. Summing up its lively activity, the team asserted that, among other things, the Council contributed to a considerable enrichment of the Sejm with authentic sentiments and opinions of various milieus and socioprofessional organizations.

Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the Council had become an important platform for expanding the social base of the government, democratizing the process of the establishment of the law, and an important link between work places and the Sejm. Finally, it was a school for learning the mechanisms of government in their multifaceted conditions.

The effects of the Council's work and its multifaceted experience, despite the defects usually connected with the great intensity of the Sejm's work in this term, pointed to the fact that the Council ought to be treated as a permanent institution in the Sejm's activity, while continually searching and expanding its functions and authority as well as its forms of work.

12270

CSO: 2600/963

POLAND

DOES SYSTEM SATISFY NEEDS: ECONOMIST ANSWERS

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 27, 6 Jul 85 p 4

[Interview with Prof Maksymilian Pohorille, by Jacek Poprzeczko]

[Excerpts] [Question] When you look today at the evolution of the economic theory of socialism which has taken place since those times [since 1949], what are the most important periods that you would distinguish in that evolution?

[Answer] The end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties was most certainly its "Golden Age." In that period Polish political economy literally exploded with new ideas. A very important discussion on the mechanisms of socialist political economy and on the changes in the methods of governing began, a discussion whose results have been applied also by other socialist countries, especially Hungary. Studies on the theory of the growth of socialist political economy began, and particular credit there was due to Michal Kalecki. Research was begun on prices, wages, and the economic effectiveness of investments. Attention was being paid to economic methods of influencing agricultural production, which was connected with the new policy toward agriculture.

[Question] Let us add that the latter domain was the subject of your particular interest. Your book "Wstep do teorii regulowania cen rolnych" ["Introduction to the theory of regulating agricultural prices"], which appeared in 1980, is still considered one of the most important pieces in Polish economic literature concerning agriculture. However, I would like to ask about agriculture later. Let us return now to the development of political economy, its rises and falls. After the period of splendor, which occurred in the years after October [1956], things deteriorated...

[Answer] The political events which later took place had a negative impact on the economists' community, although generally it suffered less than other intelligentsia groups. Nevertheless, the 70's and 80's were not sterile for political economy. The theories of growth and management were being developed. Work on the improvement of the methods of planning, indicative planning among others, were being carried out. The theory of consumption was developed...

[Question] This is your other area of interest.

[Answer] Yes, there was a lot to be done in it. In previous years, Oskar Lange asserted that national income is the synthesizing index which expresses the degree of satisfaction of needs, and thus the degree of realization of the goal of socialist economy. Such an approach had to be recognized as excessively simplistic. After all, national income can grow while at the same time the degradation of the natural environment is taking place, something that negatively influences the standard of living.

[Question] You belong to those economists who are particularly sensitive to the connection between theory and practice. In your works, as a rule, you have looked for an answer to the questions suggested by economic practice. From that point of view, how do you evaluate the state of the economic theory of socialism in our country today, its ability to explain phenomena we are dealing with? After all, processes of development were always the subject of this theory, while in the meantime the economy has found itself in crisis.

[Answer] Studies in political economy are always much more complex than in many other fields of science, because its object itself changes. New phenomena appear and must be explained. An answer to one question begets ten new ones. One cannot say that in the political economy of socialism we did not consider the negative phenomena accompanying the processes of development. In my textbook published in 1968, the conditions for the occurrence of inflation are discussed, for example. Nevertheless, it is a fact that we were not prepared and we failed to prepare our students for a crisis situation and a breakdown of development. These are new phenomena which must be studied. This, however, is natural in science and does not devalue the science as such. Some people say that since there is no theory of crises in socialism, there is no political economy of socialism. The same could be said, however, about a situation in which a new disease, unknown to medicine appears, and there is no medicine.

[Question] This accusation can also be interpreted in a different way. Namely, that the political economy of socialism occupied itself with a hypothetical subject and dealt mainly with what socialist economy ought to be like, and not with phenomena actually occurring. Here we come to the basic question which is in the center of your research on consumption. The socialist economy is defined by its goal, the maximum satisfaction of society's needs. How does it look in practice? For example, in the analyses of the crisis phenomena, a thesis has appeared that the economic mechanisms functioning in our country are oriented not toward the meeting of needs, but toward the maximum growth of production.

[Answer] Only the meeting of needs can be a goal of socialist economy. This is not a political slogan, but reality. On the other hand, one can and ought to put forward the question of whether this goal is properly realized, and if it is not, what are the reasons. I would distinguish two groups of causes. First of all, socialism has had a relatively short historical experience and has developed the ability to control economic process to an insufficient degree. Capitalism also did not come into existence immediately in the form

which we know today. Secondly, we know very little about the conflict of interest of various social groups in socialist society. In this question sociologists have not been helpful enough to economists. These interests are all the more difficult to study because they do not occur openly. Had they occurred in an articulate form, it would be easier to carry out a socio-political arbitration and coordinate them, one of the main tasks of the people's government.

[Question] And how do you evaluate the usefulness of the current methods of planning applied to the realization of the principle of meeting the greatest needs?

[Answer] A direct subordination of the methodology of planning for this principle is a difficult task. The directive that the identification of social needs ought to be the starting point, was formally introduced for the first time only at the preparation of the prospective plan up to the year 1990. Many complex problems arise here: what are those needs, how do you quantify them, how do you introduce them into the plan? The current plans continue to be burdened by the method of the extrapolation of the development trends of particular industries. Let me explain what this means and how the adoption of needs as the starting point changes the whole point of view. Until now, for example, we planned the development of the production of television sets. We are glad that we are producing television sets, because it is material production, it increases the national income and improves the market situation. Television programs, however, represent nonproductional expenses and a decrease in national income. Yet the box itself without a program is worthless. One must envision the whole precisely in the aspect of meeting a certain group of needs; the calculation of joint outlays is necessary. In answer to the question, in what proportion the so called non-productional services ought to be developed, one can sensibly answer only when we have in mind such needs as, for example, health service. We know, that in order to meet them, we need both pharmaceutical industry, equipment, physicians and hospitals: only all these together make sense. When we build a plan from the point of view of needs, we can submit it to public discussion. It is useless to ask people what percentage of the national income ought to be devoted to the food complex, because no one can reasonably answer it, including the man on the street, you or myself. The questions asked must be specific: should we build a certain amount of apartments, or increase the consumption of meat by a certain amount? Incorrect questions can only compromise the idea of consultation.

[Question] While we are talking about meat, let us discuss more broadly the matters of agriculture. We still cannot manage the food problem, and after all, this is in the sphere of basic needs.

[Answer] The traditional way of thinking has been the following: in order to solve the problem of food, we must increase investments and agricultural production. This, however, is not true! Our soil already yields enough products to feed the nation. But we lose at least 25 percent of the production. Instead of making outlays for the increase of production, we must invest in the decrease of losses.

What does food economy mean? Already 25 years ago we wrote that agriculture must be treated as a complex, together with its environment, that is, with the sector which creates the means of production for it, with the processing industry, and with commerce. With such an attitude it often turns out that better results can be achieved by investing not in the development of agricultural production, but in the development of the processing industry, for example. Let us say that we could have more supplies in the country and bigger exports in the fruit and vegetable sector if there existed possibilities for storing, packaging and processing. We have rivers of milk, but the production of cheeses declines. One cannot think unilaterally about increasing investments in agriculture, because these investments are increasingly more capital-intensive, and each additional quintal of grain costs increasingly more.

[Question] Where does this inertia in thinking--which, after all, concerns not only agriculture--come from?

[Answer] People say that it is easier to understand new things than to forget old habits...

[Question] Thank you very much for the conversation and please accept my congratulations on the occasion of the 70th jubilee.

12270

CSO: 2600/914

POLAND

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS IN U.S. EXAMINED--The interesting anthology "Prawa człowieka w Stanach Zjednoczonych" [Human Rights in the United States] was published recently by "Książka i Wiedza." A team of authors, attorneys, historians, political scientists, and sociologists try to respond to the questions as to how most crucial and civil liberties shape up in the United States of America today, in the second half of the 20th Century. The United States aspires to the role of champion of human rights, although its own record is burdened by violations of those very rights, especially in the economic and social fields. The anthology forcefully expounds on how in recent years the question of human rights has become a subject of aggravated controversies in East-West relations. Those rights have been the topic of ideological polemics in the relations between the political systems, and they are even used as a pretext for U.S. interference in internal affairs of socialist states. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 85 p 5/ 12650]

LEGAL ADVISORS' COUNCIL ON ELECTIONS--At the session of the National Board of Legal Counselors held on 29 June, a resolution was passed in the matter of legal counselors' participation in elections to the Sejm. In its appreciation of the special importance of the elections, the board appealed in its resolution to all legal counselors, and called for the following:
--active involvement in the campaign to popularize information about electoral law;
--provision of legal assistance to electoral conventions and commissions.
In addition, the board expressed the opinion that the approval of presenting candidates for delegates chosen from amongst legal counselors would help to expand the participation of attorneys in Sejm work. Consequently, the active and broad participation of counselors in electoral campaigns would make a considerable contribution to the cognizant participation of plant workers in electoral procedures. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Jul 85 p 2/ 12650]

STRASZEWSKI REPLACED IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS--At the motion of the Minister of the Interior, the Prime Minister recalled Brig Gen Konrad Straszewski from his position as Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior. At the same time, the Prime Minister appointed Col Zbigniew Pudysz to same position. Zbigniew Pudysz was born in Jawornik Polski, Przemysl Province, in 1931. His father was a laborer. Young Pudysz studied first law at the

Poznan University, and then transferred to the Warsaw University where he obtained his master's degree in law. He began his professional career in 1950, first as an instructor at the provincial administration of the Polish Youth Union in Rzeszow, and then from 1951 to 1957 he performed a variety of duties at agencies of the provincial attorney general's office in Poznan, rising to the position of assistant attorney general at the Attorney General's office. From 1957 he has been an officer of the Ministry of the Interior, rising successively in his position to reach the job of director of the Investigation Office. He is a member of the Polish United Workers' Party. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 85 p 2] 12650

VOIVODSHIP GOVERNOR, BISHOP MEET--A meeting between Katowice Provincial Governor, Tadeusz Wnuk, and a newly appointed ordinary of the Katowice diocese, Bishop Dr Damian Zimon, took place in the seat of the Katowice Provincial Government. They discussed matters of interest to the provincial administrative authorities and the Katowice diocesan curia. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jul 85 p 2] 12270

ZSL ON ITS ELECTION ROLE--The presidium of the ZSL [United Peasants' Party] Supreme Committee took cognizance of resolutions voted by the PZPR, ZSL, and SD Central Cooperation Commission with the participation of PRON declaration signatories, which had discussed the tasks connected with the PRL Sejm electoral campaign. A political and propaganda agenda was set up concerning the PRL Sejm electoral campaign in connection with the decisions made by the 6th Plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The plan for celebrations to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the peasants' movement was also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Jul 85 p 2] 12485

'SINFUL' WASTE OF TALENTS--Professor Kazimierz Urbanek, mathematician, vice chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences, in an interview granted to Lena Kaletowa, GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 19 Jun: "The problem--how to prevent waste of talents--has assumed national dimensions. Of all the sins of waste we commit, it is the most sinister. There is something rotten in a social system when developing one's talents ceases to be worthwhile. The point is, [we have] to create a system for spotting creative young people among the population, to provide them with conditions propitious for their development, and subsequently to make maximum use of their knowledge. At present we have a system which eliminates mediocrities; in the universities, for instance, this is being accomplished by means of reviews of cadres and rotation; the promotion system, too, is something of a filter. We do not know, however, how to apply positive selection. We do not provide talented people with conditions under which they could give us their best. It does not matter if there is a genius among my students, if I am unable to keep him at the Wroclaw University because he will not find an apartment in the city." [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Jul 85 p 3] 12485

'OPPOSITION' BOOKS NOW IN BOOKSTORES--Halina Auderska, chairman of the ZLP [Polish Writers' Union]: "...It is 1985 now, and all over the bookstores there is a 'lush crop' of books by writers considered in the opposition. Why does it happen? They simply had submitted their books in 1981-82--at that time they were still active in the ZLP and knew how to 'promote' their own affairs. Their books were accepted and published, and today we find them in bookstores. Thus it is a unique situation: today, when totally different literature is needed, we find 'oppositional books' in state-owned bookstores. That has nothing to do with our publishing policy, but derives from the snail pace of work in our printing plants." [Excerpt] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 6 Jul 85 p 2, quoted from an interview by Juliusz Turek, SLOWO LUDU 8-9 Jun 85] 12485

KUBIAK DEFENDS PROPOSED EDUCATION LAW CHANGES--Professor Hieronim Kubiak, member of the PSPR Central Committee's Politbureau, [on the higher education law]: "I was myself in favor of this law. It cannot be denied that had the political leadership not wanted this law, it would never had been enacted. This law proves that it was needed as an internal machinery serving the renewal. Oddly enough, those who used to oppose the law are by now its advocates. In its intention, this law is still close to the heart of the political leadership, but one cannot pretend not to notice that a significant part of the academic community makes use of the law not in order to promote public interest, but as a technical prop in its attempts to legalize extrasystemic organizations. Let those who defend the law in its present form prove that they are able to abide by it in its entirety, beginning with the preamble." [Excerpt] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 6 Jul 85 p 2, quoted from an interview in DZIENNIK POLSKI 4-5 Jun 85] 12485

ZSL PRESS ON ELECTION OBLIGATIONS--A meeting of editors-in-chief of the peasants' press, held on 6 July, discussed the informative and publicist tasks connected with the Sejm electoral campaign, as reflected in the resolutions of the 6th Plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee and the PRON Electoral Declaration. The meeting was chaired by Kazimierz Kozub, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 85 p 2] 12485

CSO: 2600/925

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU HAILED FOR 'CREATIVE' VIEWS ON SOCIALIST STATE

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 13, 10 Jul 85 pp 17-20

[Article by Constantin Vlad]

[Text] Two decades ago the 9th party congress renewed fundamentally the party's theoretical, political and ideological thinking and all the activity of building the socialist and communist society in Romania. This renewal basically also concerned the socialist state, its defining characteristics, its positions and functions and the concept and practice of building the state. Continuation of the creative spirit inaugurated by the report presented to the congress resulted in working out a cohesive, deeply original theory on the socialist state and on its evolution and role. Embodied in the theoretical work of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and in the party's program, this theory generalizes the experience of creating the socialist society in Romania and that of the modern development of the state as a political phenomenon. The party secretary general's thinking on the socialist state and the practice he inspires and guides represent a major contribution of the Romanian Communist Party to enriching revolutionary theory and the concept of scientific socialism.

The concept of our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on the role and place of the state in society and on the rise of its nature and functions proceeds from the basic truth according to which the state evolves in line with the overall changes which social life is seeing as a result and, at the same time, as an active factor of these changes.

This concept of the state brings out the way in which dialectical and historical materialism as a science works with concepts, notions and categories. These concepts, notions and categories, as we know, are characterized by a high degree of generality. However, nothing is more foreign to scientific socialism than an abstract and ahistorical treatment of them. On the contrary, as in the case of any authentic knowledge, a Marxist treatment of problems is characterized by a specifically historical determination of the content of any theoretical concept. Such an attitude is fully valid for the concept of power, also, and within it for the concept of the state. The evolution of our state, born in the process of the revolution as its tool in the conditions of the class struggle and as a means for carrying out the interests of the working class and its allies in this struggle--when the age of great socialist changes was beginning and as a weapon for accomplishing these changes also proves this with a great force of conviction. This was an era of great revolutionary

changes which created its state commensurate with it. Its goals bore the stamp of history while the state was formed and built according to them. The revolutionary forces proposed to be put back on new socialist bases and the totality of areas of social life while the achievement of power made the state the main tool for this kind of replacement under the leadership of the communist party. For that reason, the role of the new power was made specific in a series of functions which all together gave the configuration and meaning to the evolution of the state, marking out this evolution, stage after stage, in accordance with society's progress on the path of the new system.

The Principle of Historicism and the Evolution of Our State

Today those beginnings we are recalling already are part of history. For all the forces attached to the revolution--the working class, the working peasantry, the intellectuals--they then meant commitment in the glowing atmosphere of those years, the work, the efforts, the struggle. The constructive vocations of the revolution manifested themselves through their history-creating action. The economic foundations of Romania and of the people's lives had to be reorganized and they were reorganized. The shift of the national wealth to ownership by the workers, the industrialization, the reorganization of the state on socialist bases, the change of culture into a commodity for the masses, the revolutionization of awareness, building of a political system based on new power and led by the communist party, a system capable of raising the people to manage the country, all were giant tasks, the accomplishing of which consciously sought renewal of society from the foundations. And they were carried out through heroic struggle, full of the selflessness of the working class and their allies, a struggle in which the popular democratic state proved to be an absolutely indispensable tool. The new gained ground due to the old, with the assertion of the new economic-social structures also meaning the destruction of the old ones, defeat of the opposition of the aligned forces behind their backs. Under these conditions the revolutionary state was necessarily fulfilling its jobs for the domination of the working class, allied with the peasants and with the other working people, over the exploiting classes eliminated from power, at the same time developing itself as the democratic power of those who work, as democracy for the broad masses.

As any ascending process, the revolution "fed on" its own progress. The conditions were changing steadily, the tasks were growing and continually becoming more complex, just like the demands. In broad lines the changes imposed by fulfillment of the goals of the socialist reorganization of society were taking place and the social-economic and spiritual factors needed for Romania to enter into the new historical and higher stages were accumulating. Successfully proceeding toward these stages urgently required a creative, bold spirit, a thorough scientific analysis and realistic analysis of the stages already passed, a determination of the stage reached in the development of society, working out the goals and directing lines of progress in a broad and comprehensive historical perspective. In other words, the building of socialist society in Romania was to pass through new strategic stages. These requirements were given brilliant expression by the 9th party congress and by the renewal of theoretical thought with a scientific, deeply dialectical spirit as promoted consistently by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the entire work of the socialist building of Romania.

The problems of the socialist state has held and continues to hold a central place in the analysis of the realities of Romania and in determining the new stages and general strategy of development of the Romanian society following the 9th party congress. The theoretical works of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu give a fully well-founded answer to the problems on the nature of the state in the new stage of Romania's development and its role and functions in building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and the progress toward communism, having the state fulfill its duties under conditions of the deepening of socialist democracy, relations between the state, the communist party and organs of socialist democracy in the leadership of all economic-social activity.

In this regard, the characterization given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu of our state as a state of worker and revolutionary democracy has special principled, theoretical-ideological as well as practical importance.

This characterization first brings out the nature of the state power in the current stage of development of Romanian society. As we know, the state is a supra-structural phenomenon which finds its objective historical determination in the changes produced in economic and social relations, that is, in the economic base and in the social structure. The characterization of our state in the current stage proceeds precisely from the understanding of the radical changes which occurred in the process of the revolution and in the building of the new system in Romania's economic life and in the position and role of the various classes and social groupings. It reflects the nature of socialist economic relations based on social ownership of the means of production, the social structure of society, formed only from working classes and categories and the basic reality of the elimination of the exploiting classes and any form of exploitation and social oppression decades earlier.

Second, the characterization of our socialist state as a state of worker and revolutionary democracy reflects most adequately the position of the state in society, its place in the overall social relations and processes, the relations between the state and other components of Romania's political system and its role in fulfilling the goals of society for multilateral progress along the path of socialism and communism. Under these conditions, the state expresses and carries out the interests, the power of the workers, the position of the working class as the leading class of society and the actual participation of the people in the leadership of society. So the naming as the state of worker and revolutionary democracy, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, answers "the new conditions of the country's socialist development, of the broad demonstration of worker democracy, of revolutionary democracy and of the conscious participation of all the people in creating their own future."*

Growing Role and Responsibilities

Romanian political thought made specific brilliantly in the theoretical work of the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, sees our socialist state as a component part of society, that is, both as a necessary product of social relations as well as as a tool of society for fulfilling its goals for

* Nicolae Ceausescu, "Speech at the Broadened plenum of the RCP CC, 1-2 June 1982," Political Publishers, Bucharest, p 40.

progress and for proceeding along the road of creating socialism and communism. Under current conditions, "the role of the state is growing even more and there is a considerable rise in its duties in the organization, planning and leadership of the national economy to correspond to the interests of Romania's prosperity and the well being of all the people. The activity carried out by the state in the area of education, science and culture, education of the broad masses of the population in a socialist spirit is taking on even greater scope."¹ "Achievement of the goals of the next five-year plan and future development of Romania up to the year 2000 requires as an objective need the even more powerful growth of the state's role in the planning, organization and unified leadership of all social-economic activity on the basis of the single national plan. Without fear of error, one can assert that in no way can the problem be posed of reducing the state's role in the unified leadership of society. On the contrary, the powerful development of the production forces, unprecedented amplification of social-economic activities require as an objective need the improvement and growth in the state's role for ensuring the unified and harmonious development of society."²

This concept proceeds from the materialist and determinist understanding of the operation and development of society, from a Marxist understanding of the socialist revolution, of the place and role of power in the dialectics of social life. As shown by historical experience, the socialist revolution does not end with the achievement of power but merely begins with it. It continues, rising to new, higher steps in the process of building the new system, while the socialist state, the embodiment of the power of the masses, the people, necessarily amplifies its functions of vital importance for development as a unified whole, as a harmonious system of the entire society, for its continually rising program.

In this regard, on a broader level we recall that Marxism understands that the state is the embodiment of certain relations between social categories and classes and between power and society. Power itself, the state, as the political manifestation of it, represents social relations which express and carry out interests. Romanian political thought, through the theoretical work of President Nicolae Ceausescu, offers an original and deeply thorough original analysis of the state as the expression of social interests; specifically we are referring to the characterization of our socialist state as the representative of owners, producers and beneficiaries. This characterization brings out the content of our state power in the current stage and opens the path for approaching the role of the state precisely through the prism of social interests.

As we know, there is an objective dialectic of the interests in socialism, of the general interests of society, of the interests of classes and social categories, of the interests of the worker collectives in the socialist units, of the individual interests of society's members. Through their objective content, on the basis of socialist ownership, all these interests are complementary, join together and harmonize, while the socialist state, precisely as representative of the owners, producers and beneficiaries, is the basic tool in achieving this

1. Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report to the 9th Party Congress," in "Romania on the Road To Completing the Building of Socialism," Vol 1, Political Publishers, Bucharest, 1968, p 62.
2. Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report to the 13th Party Congress," Political Publishers, Bucharest, 1984, pp 41-42.

harmonization. Present at all levels of leadership of social and economic activity, the state of worker and revolutionary democracy ensures promotion of the general interests of society, satisfaction of the basic social needs of all members of society and this is under conditions in which satisfaction of the general social interests and needs is not only the single but also the single adequate means for achieving all the other interests existing in society. For that reason, any reduction in the state's functions would seriously harm both the general interests of all the members of society but also the interests of each one.

The special importance of the basic theses of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13th party congress on the growing role of the state in the unified leadership of socialist society appears even more strikingly if we bear in mind the characteristics of social determinism. We well know the Marxist viewpoint according to which socialism is called on to accomplish mankind's leap from the area of need to the area of liberty. Such a leap means overcoming a certain type of social development, predominantly spontaneous. Socialist change of society makes it possible to know and satisfy the requirements for the objective laws of development by knowing the case. In other words, in socialism it is possible to have a development which would take place in conformity with the objective requirements of social-economic life. This is with a basic and decisive condition: achievement of the leading role of the communist party in society and having the socialist state fulfill some basic regulatory jobs throughout the social system. The objective requirements for developments--the requirements of determinism--can only be known at the level of society as a whole. Here we also have the stringent need for a unified leadership of society and the special importance of the single national plan for social-economic development.

At the same time, the objective requirements for development also have specific and particular forms for being demonstrated in various subsystems of society. Knowledge of these requirements requires ability and initiative at all levels of leadership. This is the objective base for combining central leadership with broad duties and responsibilities belonging to the economic units, for example, in drawing up and carrying out the development plans.

The dialectics of social interests and requirements for determinism creates a number of objectively necessary conditions for carrying out the state's role in the conditions for development of socialist democracy, assertion of worker self-leadership, organic joining of state activity with that of the new democratic organs. This is precisely the thread running through the entire concept of the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with regard to the state's role in society, a rising role of special importance which does not oppose the state of democracy but rather makes the state a deeply democratic organ and of democracy the path for the systematic and active participation of the broad masses both in the state leadership as well as leadership of the entire society.

The State and Deepening of Democracy

The force of the socialist state and its ability to fulfill its high responsibilities before society consist of the fact that it embodies the power of the people and it accomplishes sovereignty over them and participation of the broad masses in the leadership of society. In order words, the socialist state identifies with the democratic power of the people.

As we know, the mission of socialism, together with abolishing any form of exploitation, is to place on new bases the totality of social relations, to harmonize individual interests with the collective ones, to establish a superior-type democracy, bringing to the front of the state a class--the working class--which carries out its role not through isolation from the other classes and categories of workers but through raising all the people to the leadership of society and to conscious historical creation.

If we refer to Romania's experience in this regard, our people with good reason link the creation of this type of democracy with socialism, particularly with the great era of creation, innovation and social initiative inaugurated by the 9th party congress.

Really in the last two decades the creation of a democracy as the true power of the people has become a creed and a political program firmly implemented in practice. In their spirit, on the initiative and with the decisive contribution of the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, action has been taken and is being taken with steadfast consistency for this kind of development of the state and Romania's entire political system, which would not make democracy any kind of attribute of power but rather an objective need felt to be such and achieved with the conviction fed by the concept according to which socialism and democracy are inseparable. "As we know," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "we have drawn a number of theoretical, ideological and practical conclusions with regard to democratic leadership of social-economic activity, rejecting the concept of unipersonal leadership and introducing the democratic organs of leadership, workers councils and general workers meetings. We have drawn the conclusion for the need for development of worker democracy, participation of the popular masses and all the people in the leadership of society--a sure path for successfully implementing the party program. We have drawn the conclusion that socialism and democracy are inseparable, that socialist society must achieve the highest form of democracy, the direct participation of the masses in the leadership of society."*

Thus was embodied the deterministic, deeply dialectical vision which guides our party in the entire work of creating the new system. In such a view, democracy--power of the working class and all the people--draws its vigor from having those who work own all the national wealth, from the new social structure of the country, which unifies the ranks of the nation, bringing the community of interests of all Romania's citizens, regardless of nationality, from placing free work, void of any exploitation and social servitude, in the forefront among the highest values of society. Having the working class hold all the power in alliance with the peasantry and with the intellectuals, the working man's condition as owner, producer and beneficiary--these are the basic social conditions which give content to the rights and democratic freedoms which change our socialist democracy from a desirable into a real and concrete fact. Those same conditions are the decisive social conditions for participation of the broad masses in the leadership of society and in working out and implementing the country's line of development along the path of socialism and communism, the path of well being for all who work, of multilateral development of society and, at the same time, full assertion of each working man's personality. Expression thus is given to the high humanist content of our socialist democratism, a real measure of man's emancipation, a school for civic education which forms workers to manifest themselves

* Nicolae Ceausescu, "Speech at the RCP CC Broadened Plenum, 1-2 June 1982," pp 55-56.

in social life in full agreement with their status as free citizens of a free country, as members of a society which bases its flourishing on fulfillment of the individual and develops in the service of the workers' basic needs. The superiority of our socialist democracy is demonstrated by this with immense convincing force over any form of bourgeois democracy which, through its class content and conditions, through the role and functions fulfilled, remains a form of the domination of the bourgeois class in society, determining the inevitably limited and formal nature which the rights and freedoms proclaimed in capitalism have for the workers.

A true constant in the concerns of the party and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the concern with increasing the role of the broad masses in Romania's social-economic and political life, has found its vital embodiment in the creation of a comprehensive and ramified democratic framework, a unique democratic system, through which the direct representatives of the popular masses decide Romania's fate, decide the ways for practical implementation of the program to create the multilaterally developed socialist society and its progress toward communism, decide domestic and foreign policy.

The system of socialist democracy gathers together all the vital forces of the nation, all the social categories and classes, all workers, regardless of nationality, the state organs and public organizations grouped within the Front for Socialist Democracy and Unity, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. The workers' congresses in industry and agriculture, with permanent organs for the periods between the congresses, the organs for worker self-leadership, the congress of education, culture and education, which have entered Romania's political arena, utilize the wisdom, the virtues of collective leadership in the interest of implementing the role of the state on deeply democratic bases in the balanced and harmonious development of various areas of social activity.

Deepening of socialist democracy has nothing in common with the lack of order and discipline, with ignoring or violating of the law and rules of behavior in society, with an attitude of leniency toward antisocial demonstrations. On the contrary, socialist democracy means decisive placement of all social life on the base of laws and standards, steadfast respect for the country's laws by all citizens. Precisely bearing in mind the state's role in society, the party's secretary general expressed the requirement for continued improvement in the activity of state organs in all sectors, for ensuring checking of all state organs by the popular masses, strengthening of order and discipline in all areas.

Both countering state activity with public activity as well as ignoring the specific nature of each one and their differentiating are foreign to the party's policy in the operation of the system of socialist democracy. The 13th party congress once again stressed the need for providing a balance, a harmonious cooperation between the public democratic organs and the state organs, both being components of the system of unified leadership of our socialist society. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "Let us be watchful so that we provide a balance and the corresponding agreement between the democratic organs and the state organs which do not counter one another but rather should cooperate harmoniously, forming the unified system of socialist democracy.

* Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report to the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, 16-18 December 1982," Political Publishers, Bucharest, 1983, p 42.

The effective and harmonious operation of the political system, in full agreement with the principles of socialist democracy, is indissolubly linked with the role of the Romanian Communist Party, the unifying political factor, the leading political force in society and in the system of our socialist democracy. Itself built on democratic principles and standards for organization and activity, our communist party is the inspiration for all measures to deepen socialist democracy, watching that each part of the political system fulfills its specific jobs, that the system of socialist democracy overall selflessly serves the interests of the people, serves the masses' permanent and regular participation in the leadership of society.

The close tie with the people, the line of regularly consulting the broad masses, promoted consistently by the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, ensures the party the ability to continually know the processes taking place in society, discovering lags in time, and the contradictions which may appear, establishing the most appropriate measures to defeat and overcome them, to mobilize all the people and all links of the system of socialist democracy with a view to providing for the steadfast progress of Romania along the path of socialism.

The Romanian Communist Party is fulfilling its jobs as the leading political force in society without taking over the state's duties, without in any way reducing the role it has as the unified organ of leadership of the people's activity in building socialism and communism. Here we have the task and responsibility of the communists, stressed repeatedly by the party, to do everything so that the state and the democratic organs of leadership of society fulfill their role in all areas of activity under the best possible conditions and at a higher and higher level. So the party's leadership of all social life is a basic condition for successfully having the state fulfill its tasks and it represents a powerful factor for utilizing the democratic virtues of the socialist political system, for stimulating the masses' creative capacity, for demonstrating them as the creators of their own fates.

The characterization of our state as a state of worker and revolutionary democracy expresses with particular force and clarity the essence of the state and its role and functions in the current stage of Romania's development. The state demonstrates this essence under the conditions of deepening socialist democracy in a growing interdependence with the democratic public organs, in close joining of the political, public-state components of social relations, while the leading role of the Romanian Communist party in this system and all through society intensifies the state's activity, strengthens the responsibility of the state organs and workers, provides a continuous and intense osmosis between the overall social organ and the state, a process of osmosis within which the state draws its power from society, while society is more powerful through the state, in its presence and action being one of the basic conditions for its own prosperity and permanent bettering of itself.

So the Romanian people owe the communist party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a firm orientation toward strengthening of the state and improvement in its role and functions, toward development and deepening of socialist democracy, the inexhaustible source of the durability of the new system, of the selflessness and enthusiasm with which all the people are implementing the party line of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and directing Romania toward the horizons of communist civilization.

ROMANIA

SWEDISH TOUR COMPANY ENDING CHARTER TRIPS DUE TO POWER CUTS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Wolfgang Hansson]

[Text] The charter organizers Royal Tours has stopped all its trips to Romania. The reason is that the authorities force restaurants, discotheques, night clubs and other recreation facilities to close already by 10 o'clock PM.

Two other charter organizers still will continue their Romania trips. "It is disgusting that the travel bureaus continue to market Romania without informing about the situation at the tourist spots," says a disturbed traveller to DAGENS NYHETER. "I know of several persons who recently booked trips but were not informed that everything is closed at night."

Repudiate

At Continental Trips the criticism is repudiated. "We described the situation to everyone, but three weeks ago we did not know about the problems, says company director Cornelius Jacobsson. Those who have already booked can get their money back if they don't want to travel. If the blackout continues, we can still be forced to stop the trips entirely."

"We inform the travellers about the situation," explains Hakon Kjellander, managing director of Travel Guide. "Then they can decide themselves if they want to travel."

Travellers who booked their trips before the problems became known, were nonetheless not informed. "It is mostly families who travel with us and they are not as interested in night life. The only complaint we received is a letter from two girls in Vasteras who missed the discotheques."

Bulgaria

Just over 1,500 persons who booked trips with Royal Tours are now forced to stay home or choose one of the other travel spots they are offered. Most are directed to Bulgaria where the price for one week is about the same as for Romania.

The last plane to Romania leaves on August 8th instead of the end of September, which is cited in the travel catalogue.

"We don't believe the places in Romania offer what one expects of a travel spot any longer," says Lars-Erik Bjorkman, managing director of Royal Tours. This week the firm will decide if trips to Romania will be taken up again next year.

The problems began a few weeks ago in both charter areas, Mamaia and Erforie. Some of the street lights were shut off in the evening and the recreational establishments were forced to shut off electricity already at 10 o'clock PM.

"We contacted the Romanian authorities directly and we first received information that it was due to a technical problem," says Lars-Erik Bjorkman, managing director of Royal Tours.

Savings

In reality it is still an issue of energy savings. Previously, tourists were exempted from the authorities' rules, but this year it seems to be ended.

Mamaia is a typical family travel spot, and Erforie is not a Mallorca, either, with a late nightlife.

Normally, restaurants and discotheques stay open at least until midnight and in some cases later.

12562

CSO: 3650/301

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA ON VLAJKOVIC TOAST AT TRIPOLI DINNER

AU220732 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 85 p 2

[TANJUG report on the toast by SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlackovic at the dinner hosted for him by Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi in Tripoli "last night"]

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Aug (TANJUG)--Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in his toast said that common experience tells us that all our meetings at the highest level, and personal contacts which we have thus realized, contribute further and further, and more and more to our relations. We hope that this will also happen this time, not only because of the possibility to see the range of our cooperation, but also to define the tracks along which we may raise our overall relations to an even higher level.

"There is no doubt that we, as nonaligned and developing countries, are directed to one another, that we need each other. Our meetings with you, as well as all our contacts with Libyan friends, confirm that we are aware of this mission on those foundations that were aided by you, Colonel al-Qadhafi, together with President Tito. We highly praise your contribution to the close relations of our peoples and to the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between our countries. From our side, we firmly decided to continue along that road."

Joint Work

We really have many reasons to be content with what we have so far achieved in bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and other spheres, Vlackovic said. It is here that a large number of Yugoslavs and Libyans, in their everyday joint work and through their industriousness and devotion, contribute so that our peoples get to know each other and get closer to each other.

We are both exerting great efforts today with a view to confronting as successfully the problems imposed on us by the crisis of the world economy.

As we have experienced many times, Yugoslav and Libyan economic potentials can successfully complement each other, which is in both sides' interest.

Vlajkovic pointed out that we have to transform the successful, developed cooperation we have into an even better one. That is a reality founded upon experience and a justified expectation incited by the principles that have yielded so many fruitful results by becoming an inseparable part of our relations. At the same time, these principles orient us towards solving all open questions and problems--when there are any--through constructive dialogue, always imbued with the desire to gain more and more new prospects by cherishing what has already been acquired. We both owe this to the aspirations that traditionally bring us together in the Nonaligned Movement.

The president of the SFRY Presidency then spoke in detail about the activity of the nonaligned countries, in particular about the preparations for the Luanda ministerial conference.

"...We have to exert maximum efforts so that the Luanda meeting at the beginning of September and other coming meetings of nonaligned countries will further strengthen the vitality of the movement and its constructive, active effort in solving the accumulated problems of the modern world," Vlajkovic pointed out.

For the Peaceful Solving of All Conflicts

We are supporting the peaceful solving of all the conflicts and strict adherence to all those principles which the nonaligned countries have formulated at their gatherings, for only by strictly applying them can the development in the world be directed along the roads of peaceful coexistence, broad equal cooperation, and free social development, instead of confrontations, conflicts, and accumulation of arms.

Radovan Vlajkovic further said that it is indispensable for the nonaligned countries, together with the other ones, to exert further efforts so that the Iraqi-Iranian war may end as soon as possible in the spirit of the nonaligned policy principles and in conformity with the legitimate rights of the people of both countries.

Our efforts are also directed towards solving the Middle East crisis upon the widely known basis that above all implies the urgent withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognizes the unalienable rights of the Palestinian people to their own independent life on their national territory.

Strengthening the unity of the Palestinians, but also the solidarity of other countries, represent important elements in the process of the greater involvement of the larger international community in solving the Palestinian problem, which cannot be even imagined without the direct participation of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is the right road toward the efficacious opposition to Israel's aggressive and annexational policy and the forces that aid it in the realization of its ambitions.

Radovan Vlakovic said in conclusion that bilateral contacts, such as the present Yugoslav-Libyan meeting, mobilize our forces. At the same time they are indispensable in order for us--on the foundations of individual and joint experiences and lessons--to perceive as realistically as possible the steps which we, as a movement, must take in fulfilling out responsibilities.

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YUGOSLAVIA

TITOVA MITROVICA LC, TU BODIES ASSESS MINERS' STRIKE

AU161037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The Titova Mitrovica LC Communal Committee Presidium and the Communal TU Council Presidium have accepted the assessment the Titova Mitrovica Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection made about the 2-day work stoppage in the Stari Trg Mine. It was said that production in the Stari Trg Mine is going on normally today and that the workers got down to their work.

The assessment points out that such an act of work stoppage is not self-managing and that it contains some elements of pressure with a view of creating a tense atmosphere and extorting solutions that have no real basis in production and income.

The session agreed on further tasks and activities of all social subjects of the Stari Trg Mine, the Trepca Combine, and the Titova Mitrovica Commune in solving those demands by the workers which were justified as well as in achieving full stabilization of the situation in the mine.

Participating in the work of the session were also Kolj Siroka president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and Ilija Vakic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

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YUGOSLAVIA

NEGLIGENCE BLAMED FOR MANY FIRES IN CROATIA

AU092044 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Report by D. Soha]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Aug--According to the data of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the number of fires has been constantly on the increase since 1977. In the first 6 months this year alone, 5,499 fires were registered, which is a 10 percent increase in comparison with the same period last year. Of the total number of fires this year, 2,265 were registered on socially owned property, and 3,234 on privately owned. According to the data collected the largest number of fires--as many as 3,700--broke out because of inattention, carelessness, and negligence, 360 because of children's play, 254 were cases of arson, and for 989 fires the causes have not been established. Direct material damage caused in the first 6 months this year amounted to about 5.5 billion dinars which is 235.5 percent more than in the same period last year. Worst material damage was suffered by property in the social sector. The first half of this year did not pass without a loss of life: 81 persons died, and 150 were injured to a greater or lesser degree.

We remember that last year, when fires raged all over Dalmatia, it was said loudly and clearly at a meeting in Split, without mincing words: the fault lies primarily with the sociopolitical communities which, despite their duty, did not undertake all the measures necessary for fire protection. The fault lies probably with carelessness, sloppiness, disorder, and idleness, lack of training and lack of ability of those whose duty it is to take care of fire protection measures. It was also said that many of those whose duty it is to watch carefully over every forest and every possibility of a new fire went away on their annual leave.

An official of the Fire Fighters Union of Dalmatia has stated that it is not clear to him why "it should be reported to us from Zagreb that Mljet [a Dalmatian island] is on fire" and why one should have to wait half a day for permission for special fire fighting planes to take off.

The picture of the situation in fire protection in Dalmatia is complemented by the report that about 90 percent of Dalmatian communes have no plans prepared for fire protection, and therefore it is no wonder that fire fighting in some places runs on these lines; who will sign the order for a truck, who will

issue gasoline coupons, where is George, go and find Steven... and while all this being put together and organized, a forest burns down.

It was heard in the SAWPY today that it is quite unbelievable that in fact we still have no strategy for fire protection worked out at the national level, warnings were heard about equipment being outdated and foreign exchange not being available for buying modern fire fighting equipment, and warnings were heard about many things that were discussed at similar gatherings a few years ago. Only last night and the night before, 31 fires were registered in Croatia, and in a period of only 6 days, from 27 July to 2 August, there were 61 fires in Croatia and damage has been assessed at 65 billion old dinars: in only 6 days.

Now Yugoslav People's Army personnel are also engaged on fighting fires in central Dalmatia. It has been shown that without them it would have been difficult to put down the raging fires. Help also comes from many cities of the interior. Three fire fighting planes are constantly in the air, and assistance has been requested for similar planes from Greece, Italy, and Austria. The summer still continues. Fire still threatens.

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YUGOSLAVIA

DANAS ELECTS NEW ADVISORY BOARD

[Editorial Report] The 23 July 1985 issue of the Zagreb weekly DANAS announced (page 44) the election of a new board of directors (Savjet) on 17 July, naming Stefa Spiljak to a 2-year term as president replacing Milorad Indjic. The announcement described Stefa Spiljak as president of the coordinating council for social organizations and associations of citizens in the Croatian SAWP Conference. Most of the board members were replaced, except for the vice president, a delegate from SUBNOR, the veterans organization. At the meeting of this policy-making body at which out-going members of the board, as well as former editor-in-chief Zivko Milic, were thanked for their past work, reports were made on measures to increase quality, content and readership. "Members of the board also discussed basic and comprehensive editorial policy and suggested changes."

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YUGOSLAVIA

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE DAILY PRESS

[Editorial Report] The 25 July 1985 issue of JEDINSTVO, the Serbian-language daily published in Pristina, page 3, reported that two workers at the Stari Trg mine in Titova Mitrovica were suspended because of their responsibility for the fact that an ore-loaded skip dropped several levels in the mine on 20 July causing considerable damage and disrupting work for 2 days; it added that another four workers were suspended for entangling a cable in the same part of the mine on 19 July.

JEDINSTVO gave more coverage than the Albanian-language daily RILINDJA on 24 and 25 July 1985 to the incidents in Leskovac, in South Serbia, on 23 July when the windows of two Albanian-owned bakeries were broken. It also gave more coverage to the damage "by as yet unknown persons" of the marker on the grave of Jetullah Gashi in the village of Dobri Do near Podujevo on 22 July. JEDINSTVO surmised that the vandalizing of this Albanian grave, following that of five Serbian graves recently in Podujevo Opstina, was the work of Albanian nationalists, since Gashi, president of the opstina LC at the time of his death 2 years ago, was active in countering the demonstrations in 1981.

In regard to the two-language controversy, JEDINSTVO has protested the increasing number of cases where a knowledge of Albanian has been unjustly required for jobs, while RILINDJA has run extensive articles (2,3,4 and 5 August 1985) tracing constitutional statements guaranteeing language equality for all peoples and nationalities, but noting "confusion" and "contradictions" in the laws. JEDINSTVO of 13 July, page 7, reported that the Albanian director (recently replaced) of the "Liria" trade enterprise in Prizren still retains membership on the LC opstina presidium after numerous discriminatory actions in the past 2 years and two court rulings declaring his Albanian-language requirement for jobs in "Liria" to be illegal. (According to Belgrade BORBA of 16 July 1985, page 3, a 15 July meeting of the Kosovo LC Presidium included a statement by Bajram Selimi that only 9 percent of the 140,000 jobs in Kosovo would, by their nature, require a knowledge of both Serbo-Croatian and Albanian.)

Both daily papers from late July to mid-August carried considerable reportage on the drought and shortage of drinking water in much of Kosovo Province.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

MILITARY-POLITICAL SITUATION DISCUSSED--Dubrovnik, 6 Aug (TANJUG)--The military-political situation in the world, especially in Europe and the Mediterranean, and further development of cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were discussed today by the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula, and the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev. Marshal Akhromeyev is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, General Petar Gracanin. In the talks, which took place at Kupari, a seaside resort near Dubrovnik, the two sides noted the successful cooperation between the two armed forces and prospects for its widening in many fields, which would be in the interest of both sides. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1450 GMT 6 Aug 85]

TOXIC ACID POLLUTES RIVERS--Swimming and fishing has been banned in the Drina at Ljuboviđa, Mali Zvornik, Loznica, and Bogatic as of last night. Workers of the Sabac secretariat for internal affairs have visited the beaches in the said region and warned bathers and fishers to leave the river. The ban has come into effect because the waters of the Drina are in danger of being polluted because toxic acid escaped from the reservoir at the Ivangrad cellulose plant and flowed into the Lim, which is a tributary of the Drina. [Paris AFP in English at 0757 GMT on 12 August carries a report on the above which says in part: "Belgrade, Aug 12 (AFP)--Thirty tonnes of highly toxic acid spewed into a river in southwest Yugoslavia at the weekend following a leak from a factory manufacturing cellulose, press reports said here today. The leak occurred on Saturday night at Ivangrad, 230 kilometers (144 miles) south of Belgrade. Investigators have not yet said what caused it." [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 12 Aug 85]

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